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of power. What signifies talking of the *object*? This does not alter the *result*. It is no part of wisdom to shut our eyes against the results. Practical men and Christians are now turning their attention to the cause and tendencies of war. When they are generally understood, war will cease.

SIEGES.

NO. III.

15. **ATTACK ON THE ARAB FORT OF BEN-BOO-ALI, NEAR MUSCAT, 1821.**—The Whabee Arabs and the Imaum of Muscat being at war, the Imaum solicited the aid of the Indian government, and a British force consisting of nearly 3,000 men were embarked at Bombay to assist him in the contest. The troops landed at Zoan, in the Persian Gulf, and marched about seventy miles up the country to the Arab fort; which, though strongly fortified, was cannonaded and soon carried by the assailants. In these several attacks on these natives of the desert, many hundreds on both sides were slain, and as they lay unburied on the sands, Arab women, who had assisted in the defence, were found among the dead. So devoted indeed were the Arab women, that after the surrender of the fort, they were seen stanching the blood of their wounded husbands and sons, who refused all assistance from the English. Flocks of vultures soon came down on the slain around the fort. It is not known that these Arabs had previously done any injury to British interests, and the origin of the war, as is the case with Swiss and Hessian troops, was unknown to most of the officers of the expedition; nor does there appear to have been any endeavors used on the part of the British to avert the commencement of hostilities.

16. **SIEGE OF ANTWERP, 1832.**—The citadel of Antwerp was garrisoned by the Dutch forces, and attacked by the French as allies of Belgium. The besieged surrendered after enduring dreadful sufferings, when the interior of the citadel was found to be entirely destroyed. Thousands of soldiers perished in this deadly onset; and a large quantity of coffee, sugar, and other valuable goods belonging to foreign merchants was burnt. The government of the United States have made a claim on that of Belgium for the value of American property destroyed by the siege.

17. **BOMBARDMENT OF COPENHAGEN.**—Copenhagen was attacked by the British fleet in 1807, on the refusal of the Danish government to surrender their navy. The Danes alleged their desire to remain entirely neutral in the war between England and France. During the bombardment, 300 houses in the city, with the noble cathedral, were destroyed, and 600 other houses damaged. Many of the valuable stores and warehouses burnt, contained property to a vast amount belonging to English and other merchants, and claims on the British government for compensation for these losses are yet pending. The waste of human life on both sides in this awful attack on the Danish capital was very great, and many of the surviving inhabitants were

thrown into inconceivable distress. These calamities were followed by the seizure of Danish vessels at sea, whereby twenty thousand peaceable seamen were sent into captivity—their property confiscated and their families ruined!

18. **STORMING OF PRAGA, IN POLAND, 1794.**—Praga is one of the suburbs of Warsaw, and communicates with the city by a bridge of boats over the Vistula. The Polish insurgents having taken refuge there, the town was attacked and stormed by the Russians under Suwarrow, when, as at the storming of Ismail in 1790, a general massacre ensued. Praga was plundered and set on fire in several places, and the number of human lives lost on this occasion has been computed at 20,000!

MR. MORTON'S REPORT.

About the first of winter I made a report of my labors in the autumn. In the course of the last winter I labored in the service of the Society seven weeks, doing a little in three States. I preached and lectured in several important places in Vermont, one in New York, three in New Hampshire. The reception of the Agent was uniformly kind, and considerable interest was felt and manifested.

ACTION OF THE CHURCHES—A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Two churches, while I was with them, passed with much good feeling important resolutions on the subject of Peace. The following is a copy of the resolutions of one of them:

“*Resolved*, with divine assistance, that this church will observe the annual concert of prayer for the peace of the world about the time of Christmas.

“*Resolved*, That this church will make an annual collection in aid of the funds of the American Peace Society, or for the promotion of the cause in some other way; and that we will invite the friends of Peace in town to co-operate with us.

“*Resolved*, That by our example, our prayers, and in all suitable ways, we will endeavor to promote the cause of peace at home and abroad, in the church, and in the world.

“*Resolved*, That the Deacons of this church be a Standing Committee to receive and transmit any funds for the cause of peace which may be obtained in this place.”

EFFECT OF EFFORT IN THE CAUSE.—I give you an extract from a letter from Rev. J. A. Merrill, D. D., of Middlebury, received a few weeks ago. “I preached yesterday on the subject of peace. I endeavored to show that as far as the audience sympathized with the war-spirit, they were, according to Matthew 23: 35, guilty of the murders committed. This made some of them stare. My zeal in the cause has kindled not a little, and I look with amazement on the apathy of good men.” The circumstances of my family and my health seemed to render it necessary that I should locate; and having been invited to settle here, I have concluded to do so, at least to remain for the present. However, I will most gladly serve the cause so far as I can, and I hope to do so in some degree.

Bristol, N. H., April 18, 1842.